(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2281.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1790.

WARSAW, *June* 20.

WE learn by the couriers from Berlin, that the Turks ſeem diſpoſed to liſten to the offers held out by Ruſſia; a circumſtance which gives us great hopes of a ſpeedy peace.

Every thing is in motion here, and carries the appearance of war. A number of regiments are on their march with a large train of artillery; ſome towards the frontiers of Auſtria, others towards Ruſſia, Lithuania, and Croatia. However, theſe diſpoſitions are looked upon as mere precautions.

The deputation of foreign affairs have anſwered the note delivered by the Ruſſian envoy, relative to the free trade of ſalt and grain in Poland.

WEIMAR, *June* 12.

A terrible tempeſt aroſe on the 29th of laſt month in this place and its environs. The hail and rain did great damage; many houſes were ſwept away by the torrent, and a great number of perſons, with a quantity of cattle, were deſtroyed. The reigning duke, who was on horſeback, ruſhed into the torrent, and ſaved the life of a child. That prince, the day before yeſterday, ſet off for Sileſia, where he will command a brigade.

LEYDEN, *July* 23.

By a private letter from Copenhagen, of date the 13th inſtant, we have juſt received advice that a packet-boat had arrived there on the 8th, with the important news, that the Swediſh fleet, under the command of the duc de Sudermania, had on the morning of the 4th inſtant taken the advantage of a briſk gale from the north-eaſt, and cleared the Gulf of Biorkoſund, where they had been cloſely blocked up by the Ruſſian fleet for ſome weeks paſt. Admiral Kruſe immediately purſued the flying enemy at the head of eight ſhips of the line, but came up with only one large Swediſh veſſel, which he took.

The fleet of gallies commanded by his Swediſh majeſty, that had been ſo long blocked up between Biorko and Biſcup, endeavoured to ſeize the opportunity of eſcaping by the favour of the ſame gale; but the ſtrength of the wind, which favoured their large veſſels, was an obſtacle to the gallies. They were purſued by the Ruſſians, and were all taken or deſtroyed, two only excepted.

It is not yet certainly known, whether the king was on board one of theſe gallies, or whether he had previouſly landed, to avoid the impending dangers, and gained his army in Finland.—The Swediſh fleet ſeems now reduced to the neceſſity of either making for the port of Carlſcrona, or hazarding an unequal battle with the two Ruſſian fleets.

LONDON, *July* 15.

Yeſterday morning Mr. Shaw, the meſſenger, arrived at the duke of Leed's office, with diſpatches from earl Gower, at Paris.

Mr. Shaw reports, that on the road between Calais and Paris, he ſaw ſeveral people who were pointed out to him, as being in wait to apprehend the perſon of the late duke of Orleans, whom it was further reported at Calais had received notice of this conſpiracy againſt him, and it is believed, he would, in conſequence, return to London.

The duke of Orleans, it is true, did go to Brighton—but from Brighton, on Friday laſt, he ſailed for Dieppe.

A Chelſea penſioner in Scotland, on his majeſty's birth-day, after getting himſelf completely drunk, out of his abundant zeal, actually ſet fire to his own houſe, by way of bonfire, which was ſoon reduced to aſhes.

July 22. The Spaniſh frigate, of 32 guns, which chaſed the Liſbon packet, appeared to be poorly manned, and was very indifferent as to her ſails and rigging. To theſe circumſtances the eſcape of the packet is attributed. If the ſtate of the Spaniſh frigate be a type of their fleet, we have very little to fear from their naval attempts.

A letter from Torbay dated Monday, June 19, mentions, that the ſailors who had been rather refractory on board ſeveral of the men of war there, had been diſtributed on board other ſhips, and all was quiet at that time.

The preſs has, for the laſt week, been uncommonly hot all along the coaſts of Eſſex and Kent; no protections were found of any avail.

Exact tranſcript of the ſuperſcription of an Iriſh letter—"To Mr. Fitzpatrick, at the ſign of St. Patrick, near St. Patrick's church, Patrick's Liberty, Patrick's Cloſe, Patrick's-ſtreet, Dublin."

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, May 22.

"A new miniſter from the court of Berlin, Mr. Knolſelſdorf, is arrived here, and had his firſt audience the 18th. The treaty of alliance between the Porte and Poland, is ſaid to be in great forwardneſs.

"A Tartar, ſent expreſs from Battal, pacha of Anaph, brings an account of his having beaten the Ruſſian Calmucks in the Cuban. The Kiaya, or ſecretary of Battal, arrived three days ſince, and brought with him ſome priſoners, ſeveral heads, and a large ſack of ears. The particulars of the action are not yet known, but it is reported that the Ruſſians were obliged to throw their artillery into the river, and abandon their military cheſt. It is certain, however, that the Porte boaſts of this victory as a conſiderable advantage gained over their enemies."

July 31. In the garden of Henry Curſon, Eſq; at Waterpery, Oxfordſhire, is a moſt extraordinary phænomenon:—a melon of the cantalupe kind, nearly ripe, growing on a cucumber vine, with ſeveral cucumbers upon the ſame branch.

A methodiſt preacher, near Bunhill-fields, in haranguing his flock a few days ago, frequently mentioned the word *ſuicide*; remarking at the ſame time, that it was a moſt *heinous vice*. When ſervice was over, he was aſked by the widow of a grocer, to whom he had paid his addreſſes ever ſince the death of her huſband, "the ſignification of this word?"—when he very gravely told her, "It was the abominable ſin of continuing in a ſtate of widowhood."

We have the pleaſure to announce to our readers the happy progreſs which is made in the negotiation between the king of Pruſſia and king of Hungary, for putting a ſtop to the further effuſion of blood. By confidential letters received from the court of Vienna by the laſt mail, we underſtand that M. de Kaunitz has yielded, and the negotiation is on the eve of ſettlement on the terms of M. de Hertzberg.

The court of Vienna has been induced to yield, from various conſiderations. The diſcontents in Hungary, and their refuſal to crown his majeſty but on certain peremptory conditions;—the ferment in Gallicia, which, by the laſt accounts, had ariſen to a very great height;—and the revolution in Brabant:—three ſuch extenſive branches of his dominions in confuſion muſt naturally alarm the pacific Leopold; and perhaps the ſevere illneſs of general Laudohn added to the gloom that hung over his affairs.

Be it as it may, we can aſſure our readers, that every obſtacle to pacification is removed, and that though the preliminaries were not actually ſigned when the diſpatches, from which we ſpeak, were ſent off, it was known that the whole was in the faireſt train of being ſo.

CALCUTTA CHRONICLE, *February* 18.

All letters from the ſouthward, and through every channel, concur in deſcribing the inaction of Tippoo's troops, ever ſince their repulſe on the 29th ult. as a ſtrongly preſumptive circumſtance that the ſultan himſelf is diſabled from active hoſtility, by having been at leaſt ſeverely wounded in the lines of Travancore. Some accounts ſpeak with confident certainty, and adduce poſitive proof of his being dead. One very reſpectable authority writes, that he was wounded in the leg by the ball that killed his horſe, which was afterwards found; and that as he was carried off, he received the mortal wound of an arrow in the back, and expired next day——Certain it is, from the articles afterwards found in the ditch, the preſumption of his extreme perſonal danger is highly confirmed. His rings, of great value; a ſmall French ink-ſtand which he uſed; his large and ſmall Perſian ſeals and beads; his paundaun, or beetle-box; his fuſee and piſtols, with his name engraved; ſword,—and palankeen, &c. &c. And it is alſo certain that his camp and people are in great apparent dejection.

TOBAGO, *Auguſt* 13.

On Tueſday night laſt the inhabitants of this colony were ſpectators to one of the moſt ſhocking and tempeſtuous nights that ever this iſland experienced.—— During the afternoon, the foreboding clouds rapidly traverſed from one quarter to the other, and threatened us with all that enſued; in the evening the elemental ſtrife increaſed, and

The black clouds the face of Heaven deform'd,
The whiſtling wind ſoon ripen'd to a ſtorm,
The waves tremendous roar, and billows roll:
Dark night deſcends, impetuous rocks the ground,
And the hoarſe rattling thunders echo round.

It was not till about 12 o'clock that the ſtorm was at its height, when it blew a violent hurricane, attended with rain; it continued unabated during the remainder of the night. Wind varying from N. E. to S. E.

The commanders and crews on board the veſſels in the harbour at Port Louis, upon being ſenſible of its approach, uſed every poſſible exertion to brave its force, and keep the ſhipping at their anchorage; but, the tempeſt increaſing, every expediency proved ineffectual, and the following veſſels unfortunately drove on ſhore, viz.

Brig Olive, captain Brown, of Portſmouth; ſloop Diſpatch, captain Wyat, of Boſton; ſchooner Clariſſa, captain Morriſon, belonging to Mr. Gordon; ſloop Compte Dillon, captain Carme, of Martinique; ſloop Neptune, captain Rougine, of ditto; ſchooner Flying Delight, captain Simmons, of St. Vincent's; ſchooner Bloſſom, captain Collins, of this iſland.

It is feared that not any of the ſaid veſſels will ever be got off; their ſituation is better conceived than deſcribed: Their cargoes are ſafe, and no lives loſt.—— Only three eſcaped the fury of the night, and rode by their bowers, which are, the brig Betſey, captain Rollins, of Portſmouth; brig Hamilton, captain Collins, of Philadelphia; and ſchooner Jane, captain Forbes, of this place.

We hear that the ſchooner Anne, captain Nicholas Lowe, was entirely loſt at Miniſter bay, and that himſelf and crew periſhed; at Courland, a ſchooner of Mr. J. Robertſon's, was drove aſhore; at Barbadoes bay, a Spaniſh ſchooner, loaded with cattle, was wrecked, and another ſchooner at Princeſs bay is alſo on ſhore: What deſtruction the other bays have ſuſtained we cannot announce, as we have received no information from them, yet we are doubtful of their ſafety. Captain Smith ſailed on Monday for New-York, and on Tueſday afternoon captain Lindſay went out of port upon a tour round the iſland, of whom we have not received any account.

The buildings upon land ſhared a ſimilar fate with thoſe upon the ſea—Several new houſes in town, beſides numbers of old, were materially damaged, and one belonging to Mr. King, and another of Mr. J. Robertſon's, both nearly finiſhed, were demoliſhed.

The barracks, &c. at the fort, were blown down, and the buildings of the hoſpital fell a prey to Boreas; by which two accidents great loſs is ſuſtained.

We are not able to give a full detail of the deſtruction made in the country, but accounts from thence are very alarming and diſtreſſing; ſcarcely an eſtate but what has materially ſuffered in their dwelling houſes, works, negro houſes, &c. We hear that numbers of negroes, horſes, cattle, fowls, &c. were killed. Trees of all ſizes were blown up by the roots, and carried conſiderable diſtances.

In ſhort, nothing can bear a ſimilarity to the diſmal and unfortunate ſcenes of the night, but the melancholy proſpect, which day-light afforded us, of the ruin and devaſtation which they occaſioned.

Thus *ſkill* and *ſcience* both muſt fall,
And ruin is the lot of ALL.

NEW-YORK, *September* 18.

The brig Betſey, capt. Meſnard, that left the Channel of England the 29th of July, and arrived here on Thurſday laſt, brings no accounts that in any degree confirm the news ſaid to have been received at Salem in a letter from M. Gardoqui to a merchant in that town, ſpecifying that the diſpute between Spain and England had been amicably ſettled previous to the 22d of July. On the contrary, every account by this veſſel gives us more and more reaſon to expect hourly to hear of a declaration of war between theſe two powers; the preſs for men being as hot as ever in Great-Britain, new ſhips daily putting into commiſſion, and every thing bearing an appearance of the nation being on the eve of a bloody conteſt.

Sept. 20. By captain Service who arrived yeſterday from St. Peterſburgh, we learn, that a ſevere engagement between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets took place off Wybourg the latter end of June: That the former had taken and ſunk five ſail of the line and two frigates of the latter: The king of Sweden, it is ſaid, had a narrow eſcape from being taken. Capt. Service mentions that there was a rumour of this intelligence at Cronſtadt before his departure, but when he touched at Copenhagen he obtained the above particulars of the event.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 23.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated September 20, 1790.

"On Saturday laſt arrived here the ſhip Union, captain Whitlock, in 53 days from Liverpool, which place he left the 26th of July; nothing deciſive relative to peace or war had at that time taken place, but every thing in the greateſt preparation. Some days before captain Whitlock ſailed, an envoy had been ſent off from the court of Great-Britain to Madrid, with poſitive orders to return with an explicit anſwer from the Spaniſh miniſter, whether his court would accede to the demands of Great-Britain or not, and that any further equivocation would be deemed a declaration of war. Upwards of 1200 ſeamen had been impreſſed at Liverpool about the middle of July. Amongſt theſe were a number of Americans, who were, however, releaſed, upon their captains producing the proper teſtimonials of their citizenſhip."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, July 11.

"In haſte I inform you that this place is all hurry and buſineſs. The preſs-gangs are extremely active in procuring men; a double guard is placed on land poſt gates to prevent concealed ſeamen getting into the country, and volunteers are hourly joining their favourite commanders—ſo that a formidable fleet is now equipped from this port alone. The exertions in the dock-yard are beyond all belief great, and never before equalled; and it is a happy circumſtance for this coun-

try that our naval arſenals contain, at this moment, ſtores of every deſcription, in ſufficient quantity for ſeven years war, without requiring the aſſiſtance of a ſingle rope-yarn. Yeſterday no leſs than fifty fine ſeamen came in a body from London, at their own expence, to enter on board the ſhips of war. The poor devils begin to think it as well to enter voluntarily as not, it being next to impoſſible for them to purſue their profeſſion in merchantmen, and avoid the preſs-gangs and armed tenders, who are continually in queſt of them, and ready to ſnap them up the moment they come upon ſoundings."

Extract of a letter dated Detroit, July 26, 1790, to the ſecretary of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

"We, James Creſſwell, and Anne his wife, with two children—Walter Creſſwell, and Margaret his wife, and one child—David Mears, and Elizabeth his wife, and three children; and John Evans, lately reſidents in the county of Huntingdon, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, do moſt earneſtly requeſt, that your honour will have the goodneſs to make public, as ſoon as poſſible, that we were made priſoners on the 27th day of June laſt, within ſeven miles of Limeſtone Landing, on the Ohio river, by a party of Saganan Indians, eighteen in number, who ſtripped us of all our goods and effects, tied us together by the necks, and brought us on the 23d of the preſent month, July, to Detroit, on our way to the Saganan village, on Lake Huron.—That major Smith, of the fifth regiment, commanding at that poſt, aſſembled the ſaid Indians and us, their priſoners, and after a talk of ſome length, the war chief made a preſent of us all to the ſaid commandant, who inſtantly gave us our freedom, ordered us a houſe to live in, with new bedding and cloathing for ourſelves and families, together with proviſions, kettles, firing, and every thing neceſſary for a comfortable ſubſiſtence, until he ſhall have an opportunity of conveying us ſafely back to ſome of the American poſts.

"We have no view in deſiring this to be made public, except for the information of our relations and friends, and that of acknowledging to all the world our gratitude and ſenſe of obligation for the ineſtimable bleſſing of liberty and happineſs we now enjoy through the interceſſion and humane diſpoſition of his Britannic majeſty's commandant at this poſt.

James Creſſwell, John ⋈ Evan's mark,
Walter Creſſwell, David Mears.

"Be pleaſed to notify alſo, that John Canada, half-brother to James Creſſwell, was taken by the ſame party and left at Glaze-town, on the Toway river, and that orders will ſoon be ſent from thence to have him brought to Detroit alſo."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Ohio, dated Auguſt 4, 1790.

"Since my laſt, the gentlemen I mentioned to you, are now forming themſelves into a company for the purpoſe of building three veſſels of force, mounting from 24 to 40 twenty-four pounders, completely manned and equipped; they propoſe to load the ſame with tobacco, flour, &c. and proceed to ſea by the Gulph of Mexico, with a full determination to puniſh ſeverely every inſult which, in violation of treaties, may be offered to the American flag ſailing down the Miſſiſſippi.—It is generally ſuppoſed they will embark between 12 or 1500 men, in order to aſſert America's undoubted right to the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi."

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated Aug. 20.

"The ſample of your American maple ſugar, made near the head of the Delaware, arrived ſafe. I have ſhewn it at ſeveral plantations to the managers and ſugar-boilers, moſt of whom gave it as their opinion that the ſpecimen you ſent me is very little inferior to our beſt quality."

Yeſterday arrived here the ſhip Pigou, captain Weſt, from London, which ſhe left the 3d of Auguſt, when nothing deciſive had happened as to the expected war between England and Spain.

CHARLESTON, *Auguſt 6.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. John's pariſh, dated Auguſt 4, 1790.

"Yeſterday, with moſt violent rain, we had the moſt tremendous lightning that I remember ſince the year 1776. There were at leaſt twenty ſhrilling cracks ſeemingly right over my houſe, and no doubt much of the lightning fell upon the iron rod. The rooms appeared ſeveral times to be in a blaze. The lightning rods were ſeen by ſeveral perſons ſtanding in different poſitions to ſhake and tremble very much, and each ſaid he ſmelled brimſtone very ſtrongly. One of the new houſes neareſt the river on the bluff was ſtruck. The chimney was ſplit down; the bricks caſt from thirty to fifty feet from the houſe. A window was taken off the hinges and caſt at a diſtance. A plate of timber 7 or 8 inches ſquare was ſhivered to ſplinters. A range of ſhingles, from the top to the eaves, though nailed, was ſhaken looſe. On the ſouth face of the houſe one half of the boards were driven off to the ground. A negro wench and ſix children were within eight feet of the ſpot where the lightning did the moſt injury, but none of them hurt. Another negro wench coming out of the field had not power to proceed, threw herſelf down upon a bank, and there lay until all was over. The hour was truly awful. Every humble mind muſt have thought in it that there was a death warrant abroad for himſelf. It is remarkable that though we had here two as heavy falls of rain as I remember ever to have ſeen, there was only a ſhort and ſlight ſhower at the next ſettlement, not half a mile diſtant in a direct line; but the lightning was as fierce at the one place as at the other."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Naſſau, N. P. to the printer of this paper.

"Here we are ſo perfectly ſatisfied that war will be declared againſt Spain, that we are fitting out privateers, and eagerly anticipate not only rich captures, but an expedition againſt Cuba. Should an enterpriſe of the kind be undertaken, the event is certain at the price of fewer lives, than the laſt invaſion of that iſland coſt."

Sept. 7. An extract of a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, dated the 23d of July, 1790, ſays—"That 4000 well appointed militia and regular troops, under the command of general St. Clair, are going on the 1ſt of September, in three diviſions, againſt the Sanduſky, Wabaſh, and Shawaneſe tribes of Indians, which, it is thought, will entirely rid this country from further trouble by thoſe ſavages. This will give great ſupport to all new ſettlements in the Weſtern Territories of congreſs, and any of the ſtates on the Ohio, and along the Miſſiſſippi."

The bearer of the letter adds, that a large emigration is about to take place to the territory of the South-Carolina Yazoo company, upwards of 200 perſons having had proviſions already provided, and boats prepared to tranſport them to that new country.

Late on Saturday evening the ſchooner Experiment, captain Smith, arrived here from St. Mary's river, in Georgia, having ſafely landed there gen. M'Gillivray, and the other chiefs of the Creek nation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Naſhville, (N.C.) dated July 28, 1790.

"A company arrived here a few days ago, by land, from the Natches, who gave the following account:—That an Engliſh frigate came up the Miſſiſſippi, oppoſite to New-Orleans, and ſent her boat aſhore for permiſſion to land, which was refuſed by the Spaniſh commandant; upon which the frigate dropt down two leagues, and caſt anchor at a point—fired three guns, and hung out her colours: The troops in the garriſon were kept all that night under arms; next morning the frigate fired ſeveral guns at equal ſpaces of time between each, like ſignals, keeping her colours flying.—Before two o'clock the ſame day another armed frigate, of forty guns, came up with the other, caſt anchor, hoiſted Engliſh colours, and fired three guns. A general confuſion prevailed through the whole country, all the works were ordered to be manned as ſoon as poſſible; the militia called in, and every thing announced the expectation of an attack on the capital of Louiſiana. In the evening the two frigates dropt down and the next day diſappeared. When this company left the Natches no communications had tranſpired from the court of Madrid, except a report prevailing that a high military commiſſion had arrived at New-Orleans from Madrid, for general Wilkinſon, of Kentucky.

"We are likewiſe informed, that Mr. Hague, one of the gentlemen who eſtabliſhed the carding, ſpinning, and weaving machines upon the new conſtruction, at the northward, is now actually employed in eſtabliſhing a factory with ſimilar machines, near Naſhville: That a large donation of lands have been given as an encouragement by the inhabitants, and a conſiderable quantity of corn, pork, beef and tobacco, to be paid yearly, for the term of five years. The perfection in which this country produces cotton and flax, and the country abounding in the materials for manufacturing ſalt, iron and ſugar, affords the moſt pleaſing proſpects."

RICHMOND, *September 23.*

By the laſt arrivals from Europe we learn, that the Britiſh fleet were ſtill lying in Torbay the 4th of Auguſt waiting for a ſignal to get under way.

We learn from the Weſtern Country, that the Kentucky convention has determined in favour of a ſeparation, and great preparations are making in that country for offenſive operations againſt the Indians, who have committed ſo many murders, and harraſſed the country ſo much, that it can no longer be endured; ſuch deva-ſtation may ſhortly be expected to take place, as the name of a Shawaneſe nation will be no more.

That on this ſide the Cumberland mountains pleaſing proſpects are in view: A general peace like to take place with the ſouthern tribes, a regular and efficient ſyſtem of government about being eſtabliſhed under the auſpices of congreſs—one of the mildeſt ſeaſons in a temperate and ſalubrious climate, with the moſt exuberant harveſt ever yet experienced, gives joy to the huſbandman, and animates the diligence and induſtry of all.

ANNAPOLIS, *September 30.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath, at this time, become peculiarly neceſſary to warn the citizens of the United States againſt a violation of the treaties made at Hopewell, on the Keowee, on the twenty-eighth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five; and on the third and tenth days of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, between the United States and the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickaſaw nations of Indians; and to enforce an act, entitled, "an act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes;" copies of which treaties and act are hereunto annexed: I have therefore thought fit to require, and I do by theſe preſents require all officers of the United States, as well civil as military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, to govern themſelves according to the treaties and act aforeſaid, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the United States, in the city of New-York, the twenty-ſixth day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident,

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ARTICLES of a TREATY concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joſeph Martin, and Lachlan M'Intoſh, commiſſioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the headmen and warriors of all the Cherokees, of the other.

THE commiſſioners plenipotentiary of the United States in congreſs aſſembled, give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into the favour and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions:

ARTICLE I.

THE head-men and warriors of all the Cherokees, ſhall reſtore all the priſoners, citizens of the United States, or ſubjects of their allies, to their entire liberty: They ſhall alſo reſtore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war from the citizens, to ſuch perſon, and at ſuch time and place, as the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

ARTICLE II.

The commiſſioners of the United States in congreſs aſſembled, ſhall reſtore all the priſoners taken from the Indians, during the late war, to the head-men and warriors of the Cherokees, as early as is practicable.

ARTICLE III.

The ſaid Indians for themſelves, and their reſpective tribes and towns, do acknowledge all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other ſovereign whoſoever.

ARTICLE IV.

The boundary allotted to the Cherokees for their hunting grounds between the ſaid Indians and the citizens of the United States, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and ſhall be the following, viz. Beginning at the mouth of Duck river on the Tenaſſee; thence running north-eaſt, to the ridge dividing the waters running into Cumberland from thoſe running into the Tenaſſee; then eaſtwardly along the ſaid ridge to a north-eaſt line to be run, which ſhall ſtrike the river Cumberland forty miles above Naſhville; thence along the ſaid line to the river; thence up the ſaid river to the ford where the Kentucky road croſſes the river, thence to Campbell's line, near Cumberland gap; thence to the mouth of Claud's creek on Holſtein; thence to the Chimney Top mountain; thence to Cramp creek, near the mouth of Big Limeſtone, on Nolichuckey; thence a ſoutherly courſe ſix miles to a mountain; thence ſouth to the N. Carolina line; thence to the S. Carolina Indian boundary, and along the ſame ſouth-weſt over the top of the Oconee mountain, till it ſhall ſtrike Tugalo river; thence a direct line to the top of the Currohee mountain; thence to the head of the ſouth fork of Oconee river.

ARTICLE V.

If any citizen of the United States, or other perſon not being an Indian, ſhall attempt to ſettle on any of the lands weſtward or ſouthward of the ſaid boundary, which are hereby allotted to the Indians for their hunting grounds, or having already ſettled and will not remove from the ſame within ſix months after the ratification of this treaty, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may puniſh him or not as they pleaſe. *Provided nevertheleſs*, that this article ſhall not extend to the people ſettled between the fork of French Broad, and Holſtein rivers, whoſe particular ſituation ſhall be tranſmitted to the United States in congreſs aſſembled, for their deciſion thereon, which the Indians agree to abide by.

ARTICLE VI.

If any Indian or Indians, or perſon reſiding among them, or who ſhall take refuge in their nation, ſhall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizen of the United States, or perſon under their protection, the nation or the tribe, to which ſuch offender or offenders may belong, ſhall be bound to deliver him or them up to be puniſhed according to the ordinances of the United States, provided that the puniſhment ſhall not be greater than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

ARTICLE VII.

If any citizen of the United States, or perſon under their protection, ſhall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian, ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be puniſhed in the ſame manner as if the murder or robbery, or other capital crime, had been committed on a citizen of the United States; and the puniſhment ſhall be in preſence of ſome of the Cherokees, if any ſhall attend at the time and place, and that they may have an opportunity ſo to do, due notice of the time of ſuch intended puniſhment ſhall be ſent to ſome one of the tribes.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is underſtood that the puniſhment of the innocent under the idea of retaliation, is unjuſt, and ſhall not be practiſed on either ſide, except where there is a manifeſt violation of this treaty; and then it ſhall be preceded firſt by a demand of juſtice, and if refuſed, then by a declaration of hoſtilities.

ARTICLE IX.

For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppreſſions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhall have the ſole and excluſive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in ſuch manner as they think proper.

ARTICLE X.

Until the pleaſure of congreſs be known, reſpecting the ninth article, all traders, citizens of the United States, ſhall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of the Cherokees to trade with them, and they ſhall be protected in their perſons and property, and kindly treated.

ARTICLE XI.

The ſaid Indians ſhall give notice to the citizens of the United States of any deſigns which they may know

or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whosoever, against the peace, trade or interest, of the United States.

ARTICLE XII.

That the Indians may have full confidence in the justice of the United States, respecting their interests, they shall have the right to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to congress.

ARTICLE XIII.

The hatchet shall be for ever buried, and the peace given by the United States, and friendship re-established between the said states on the one part, and all the Cherokees on the other, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavours to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing herein determined between the United States of America, and all the Cherokees, We, their underwritten commissioners, by virtue of our full powers, have signed this definitive treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed.

DONE at Hopewell, on the Keowee, this twenty-eighth of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.

(Signed) BENJAMIN HAWKINS, ANDREW PICKENS, JOSEPH MARTIN, LACHLAN M'INTOSH.

And by thirty-seven HEAD-MEN of the CHEROKEE nation.

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the deputies, lately convened at Annapolis for the purpose of recommending proper characters as representatives for this state in congress, have fixed on Mr. Stone for the first district, and as I wish to aid that recommendation by every proper means in my power, I beg leave respectfully to make known to my friends that I decline being a candidate.

I am, GENTLEMEN,
Your very obedient Servant,
G. DENT.

Sept. 25, 1790. 1X

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And possession given on the first of January next,

MY PLANTATION, pleasantly situated on Severn river, containing about 450 acres of land, with necessary and convenient buildings thereon; 30 or 40 bushels of wheat seeded this fall; the land is well wooded; a variety of fruit; and has on it a good stock of cattle and sheep, which will be sold or rented with it.—A letter, with proposals, lodged at the Printers, will be attended to.

Sept. 21, 1790. 1 EDWARD LLOYD.

To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office, Price Nine Dollars,

THE late edition of the LAWS

of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price eight dollars, in sheets.——All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.——

1

TO BE RUN FOR,

Over the course near Leonard-Town, on the first Wednesday in November,

A JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, agreeable to the rules of the jockey club in Annapolis—the best two in three, four mile heats.

On the day following, over the same course, a purse of FIFTEEN GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse of the preceding day excepted; the best two in three, two mile heats, carrying feathers.

1 or 7/6

HENRY STOUFFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his old friends and customers, that his STAGE between BALTIMORE and ANNAPOLIS will, in future, run again three times in each week, leaving Mr. John Stark's, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at eight o'clock, and Mr. George Mann's, Annapolis, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at nine o'clock, and will perform the passage by a change of horses, with the greatest speed that possibly can be.

1

Wants a Place,

A YOUNG WOMAN, who can come well recommended—To serve either in the capacity of an house-keeper, seamstress or lady's maid. For further information inquire of the Printers hereof.

Annapolis, September 27, 1790. 1 or 7/6

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, a prisoner in Charles county gaol, intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

Sept. 20, 1790. 1 SMITH MIDDLETON.

August 13, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the ESTATE of JOHN HALL, late of West river, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally attested,

6X WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, on Saturday the 18th of this instant, a mulatto man slave named JACOB, about forty-five years of age, five feet four inches high, well made, sharp face, low forehead, down look, large cheek bones, and speaks quick when spoken to, he has a quick short step in his walk, and has a scar on his left knee and leg, is a very artful fellow, says he was born on Herring bay, and once the property of Samuel Chew, Esq; was purchased about twelve months ago from colonel Pigman, of Montgomery county, its probable he may make for that county or Herring bay; he is a carpenter and cooper by trade; he had on, when he went away, common negroes cloathing, but may have got others. Whoever takes up said mulatto man, so that I get him again, shall receive, if taken twenty miles from home, forty shillings, if forty miles four pounds, if out of the state six pounds current money, and all reasonable charges, if brought home.

1 or 7/6

Sept. 21, 1790. WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

SHERIFF's SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at the dwelling house of WALTER M'PHERSON, in Charles county, near Pomonkey warehouse, on Tuesday the 19th day of October next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock,

TWENTY-ONE LIKELY

NEGROES,

Consisting of men, women, boys, girls and children. Taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due from said M'PHERSON, to the State of Maryland.

T. A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Sept. 16, 1790. 2

TO BE SOLD,

On the 25th of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr. JOHN BRYAN, deceased,

SUNDRY HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, household FURNITURE and plantation UTENSILS.

All persons indebted to the estate are desired to attend on the said day and settle their accounts, and those having claims are requested to bring them in, legally proved, for settlement, as the subscribers are desirous to settle the business as quick as possible. The above sale will be for cash only. w3

LYDIA BRYAN, Executrix.
NATHAN VENNUMS, Executor.

*** The HOUSE and PLANTATION is to be LET. 2

Maryland, September 16, 1790.

By virtue of a deed of trust, by Mr. Gerard Blackiston Causin, *of Charles county, to me, will be SOLD, to the highest bidders, on the 7th day of December next*——

THIRTY-NINE NEGROES, men, women and children, among them are some valuable carpenters and house servants; also, a tract of LAND, containing about 918 acres, binding on the river Patowmack, at the mouth of Port Tobacco creek, in Charles county. The land will be sold in two parts, one containing about 535, and the other about 383 acres:—On the first is a very large genteel dwelling house, with every other necessary house for a family, tobacco houses, corn house, negro quarters, a garden, well paled in, and a considerable orchard of apple, peach, and other fruit-trees; and on the other a dwelling house for an overseer, a large negro quarter, a tobacco house, corn house, and a blacksmith's dwelling house and shop. This land is good for corn, tobacco, wheat and grass, pleasantly situated, within four miles of Port-Tobacco, in a good neighbourhood; both parts command a very extensive prospect of Patowmack river, Port-Tobacco creek, and the adjacent country of Virginia, as well as Maryland. Two years credit will be given, paying the interest annually; good personal security must also be given by the purchasers with a lien on the real property. The sale will be at the overseer's house, and continue until all is sold. A plot of the land may be seen by applying to me in Piscataway, in Prince-George's county.

A deed will be immediately made to the purchaser, and possession given.

2 ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber means to petition the next general assembly for a law to pass enabling him to dispose of and to will certain property to which he is entitled.

6 SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late THOMAS RUTLAND, son of EDMUND, are requested to make them known to the subscriber, and those indebted are desired to make payment without delay. w3

2 GABRIEL DUVALL, Administrator.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON Wednesday the 13th of October, 1790, will be run for over the course near Annapolis, a subscription purse of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old to carry seven stone ten pounds, six years old to carry eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 14th of October, a purse of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, of three and four years old; four years old to carry seven stone, three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse; three horses to start each day, or no race; the winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance the first day eight dollars, and for the second four dollars; the horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post—and to start each day at eleven o'clock. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

2

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber means to petition Anne-Arundel county court, at November term, for a commission to mark and bound the tracts of LAND called THE GOLDEN VALLEY, and PASCAL's CHANCE, agreeable to a late act of assembly for marking and bounding lands. 4w

JAMES DISNEY.

Herring Creek, September 15, 1790. 2

Frederick county, Aug. 1, 1790.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for a divorce from her husband, THOMAS BOYLAN.

9X MARY BOYLAN.

Anne-Arundel county, August 23, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to liberate him from his present confinement in gaol, in the county aforesaid, for debts he is unable to pay. w8

5 BENJAMIN LANE.

Caroline County, Maryland, July 22, 1790.

A PETITION will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state, praying that the seat of justice for Caroline county, may be fixed by law, at CHOPTANK Bridge. 6

NOTICE,

THAT a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland to establish a market in Easton, and to regulate the same.

AUGUST 25, 1790. 5 8 w

To the free and independent VOTERS of MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this mode of informing you that I offer myself as a candidate for the lower eastern shore district of this state at the ensuing election of representatives of congress—and I chose this manner of soliciting the honour of your suffrages, because I deemed it most respectful, and that my ambition to serve you to the best of my humble abilities might be easily and extensively known.

I am, Gentlemen,
With the greatest respect,
Your devoted servant,
W. V. MURRAY.

6X

Cambridge, Lower E. S. District,
August 22, 1790.

JUST ARRIVED,
In the ELEANOR,
Capt. MAGRUDER,
From LONDON,
And to be SOLD WHOLESALE,
A neat and well-laid in ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

Amounting to about £. 1100 *Sterling cost, Which will be* SOLD, *on very Moderate Terms, by the Subscribers, for* Cash, Bills *of* Exchange, Tobacco, *or any kind of* State *or* Continental Paper. 2

John and Walter Stone.

Port-Tobacco, September 12, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, at their next November term, for a commission, under the late act of assembly, to ascertain and fix the boundaries and lines of two tracts of LAND, lying in the said county, called HIS LORDSHIP's JUSTICE, and FORCE PUT FOR PREVENTION.

RICHARD RICHARDSON.

West River, September 13, 1790. 3

In virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued at the instance of the state of Maryland, and to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on the premises, for ready cash only, on the 28th of October next, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day,

THAT well known and valuable tract of land called Okington, whereon the late Mr. Joshua Brown lived, in Harford county, near Havre-de-Grace, on the Susquehanna, containing, by patent, 703½ acres. This excellent farm is finely situated on the Bay shore, and has almost every possible advantage to recommend it:- The soil is equal to any in the county, and well calculated for the production of tobacco, grass, and grain of every kind: The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the land well timbered: The purchaser will also have the advantage of several fisheries, and of an easy commodious water carriage of his product to market. This farm is at present in good order, well fenced, has a convenient dwelling house on it, several meadows and other valuable improvements.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from Samuel Groom Osborn, sundry valuable negroes, the property of the said Osborn.

On Saturday the 30th of October, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day, will also be exposed to sale, at the town of Joppa, in Harford county, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, a tract of land, the property of the said Samuel Groom Osborn, situate on the road between Belle-Air and Havre-de-Grace, in said county, whereon Daniel Baylis now lives, containing 101½ acres.

On Monday the first of November next, if fair, if not the ensuing fair day, will also be exposed to sale, at the dwelling house of the late Benjamin Bradford Norris, Esq; near Belle-Air, in Harford county, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said Benjamin B. Norris, part of a tract of land called Burr, containing for the said part 224 acres, and a tract of land called Norris's Chance, containing 362 acres, lying within two miles of Belle-Air, and well improved.

On Tuesday the second of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from John Love, Esquire, at the dwelling plantation of the said John Love, the following parcels of land in Harford county, to wit:—190 acres called Love's Addition Improved; 396 acres called Waxford and Great-Britain; 100 acres called Robert's Lot; 17 acres called Bond's Fortune and Bond's Lot; 61 acres called Harsard, and part of Rigdon's Escape; 25 acres called Love's Chance; and 40 acres, part of Redminster.

On Wednesday the third of November next, if fair, if otherwise the ensuing fair day, at the house of Mr. James Amos, junior, in Harford county, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland, the following parcels of land in said county, to wit:—a tract or part of a tract of land called The Grove Eden Hundred, containing 120 acres; also, one other tract of land called Brimstone Ridge and Sons Addition, containing 310 acres, and one other tract of land called Roache's Choice, containing 40 acres.

On Thursday the fourth of November, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day, at the dwelling house of Mr. James Amos, senior, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said James Amos, senior, the following parcels of land in Harford county, to wit:—One tract of land called James's Care, containing 135 acres; one other tract of land called Branston Ridge, containing 95 acres; part of one other tract of land called For Hills; one other tract of land called Shaw's Dependence, containing 12; and one other tract of land called Shaw's Privilege, containing 71 acres.

On Friday the fifth of November next, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day that may happen thereafter, at the dwelling house of Mr. Robert Amos, sen. near the Upper Cross-Roads, in Harford county, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said Robert Amos, senior, the following parcels of land in said county, to wit:—One tract of land called Good Hope, containing 614 acres; one other tract called Robert's Enlargement, containing 77¾ acres; one other tract called Spanish Oak Hill, containing 37½ acres; one other tract called The Bottom, containing three acres; one other tract called John's Refuse, containing 38 acres; part of one other tract called Branston Ridge, containing 29 acres; part of one other tract called Amos's Pursuit, containing 101 acres; also part of one other tract called Saplin Ridge, containing 49½ acres; part of another tract called Amos's Outlet, containing 16 acres; and a tract called White Glaid, containing 30 acres.

The aforesaid sales to begin at eleven o'clock each day, and to be sold for cash only.

WILLIAM OSBORN, Sheriff of Harford county.

3

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

On Saturday the ninth of October next, at the dwelling plantation of Mr. WALTER PYE, near Port-Tobacco, for READY CASH,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Convallius Neck, called and known by the name of Hall's Lease, containing 38 acres, one NEGRO WOMAN, a valuable MARE, and sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The above property to be sold for the use of the said W. Pye's creditors.

HOSKINS HANSON, IGNATIUS MATTHEWS, } Trustees.

Charles county, September 6, 1790. 3

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Monday the 18th day of October next, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crackels, in Port-Tobacco-Town, between the hours of eleven and two of the clock,

PART of a tract of LAND called HARWOOD, containing five hundred and ninety-six acres, the property of Mungo Muschett. One third of a part of a tract of LAND called COCKSHETT, and one third of a tract of LAND by the name of The WIDOWS DREAM, the property of Joseph Simms—taken in execution, and sold to satisfy a debt due from them as securities for Hoskins Hanson, former collector of Charles county, to the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Sept. 7, 1790. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to sell the lands left to William and James Williams, by their father Joseph Williams, for the benefit of the said childern.

ANNE WILLIAMS, JAMES HEARD, JAMES WILLIAMS.

St. Mary's county, Aug. 30, 1790. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the vestry of St. Peter's parish, in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to enable them to dispose of the materials of the old chapel, and the ground thereto belonging.

St. Peter's parish, September 6, 1790. 3

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, at their next November term, for a commission, under the late act of assembly, to ascertain and fix the boundaries and lines of a tract of LAND called HOWARD's RANGE, lying in the county aforesaid, near Elk-Ridge Landing.

HORATIO JOHNSON.

September 13, 1790. 3

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM GILLIS.

Somerset county, July 31, 1790. 8X

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, and by the direction of William Campbell, Esquire, agent to the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, in Port-Tobacco-town, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crackels, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, on Monday the 18th of October next, for READY CASH,

PART of a tract of land called THOMPSON's CHANCE, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre; a life estate in one other tract of land called THOMPSON's CHANCE, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres; and the reversion of one other tract of land called HARWOOD, containing fifty acres; taken and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, from Hoskins Hanson, Esq; late collector of Charles county.

FRANCIS WARE, late Sheriff of Charles county.

September 1, 1790. 4

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the PROPRIETORS of The LONG MARSH in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for an amendment to the act made the last session for draining and reclaiming of the said Marsh.

w 8

September 1, 1790. 5

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to enable him to dispose of the real estate of Mary Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased, for the payment of her debts.

HENRY HICKS TRAVERS.

August 13, 1790. 7

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fourth day of October, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county the ensuing year in the general assembly——At the same time and place an election will be held for six representatives to congress.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

3X

Sheriff's Sales.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. JOHN SUTER's, in George-Town, on the 11th Day of October next,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued by the state of Maryland against the property of the securities of John H. Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, viz. one tract or parcel of land called Blue Hill, containing 64 acres; one tract of land called Hay Park, containing 40 acres; Part of the Resurvey on Wolf's Cow, containing 820 acres; Part of Magruder and Beall's Honesty, and part of the Resurvey thereon, containing 250 acres, the property of Robert Peter.—And on the following day, at the same place, will be sold several houses and lots in George-town, taken by virtue of the same writ of *fieri facias*, viz. one lot or portion of ground in George-town known and distinguished by number eight, containing sixty-seven feet four inches and a half front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a good framed store-house, the property of colonel John Murdock; one lot or portion of ground in George-town, known and distinguished by number twenty, containing sixty-six feet front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a framed dwelling house, the property of Richard Thompson; one lot or portion of ground in Beatty, Threlkeld and Deakins, addition to George-town, known and distinguished by number one, containing thirty feet front, and one hundred feet back, whereon is a framed store-house, the property of William Deakins, junior; part of a lot or portion of ground in George-town, known and distinguished by number forty-seven, containing thirty feet front, and seventy feet back, subject to a ground rent of ten shillings currency per foot, whereon is a large two-story brick store house, and a framed granary, the property of Bernard O'Neill.

BENJAMIN W. JONES, Sheriff.

5X

Take Notice!

WE, the subscribers, intend to petition the next county court of Anne-Arundel, for a commission to establish the boundaries and lines of TIMBER NECK, GOSLING's ADVENTURE, VACANT LANE, TAYLOR's LOT, MILFORD, and PROCTER's PARK.

DORSEY JACOBS, ZACHARIAH JACOBS, FRANCIS CROMWELL.

September 7, 1790. 4X

William Caton,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,

—HAS JUST RECEIVED—

A Quantity of HAIR,

OF DIFFERENT COLOURS and LENGTHS.

HE begs leave to acquaint those ladies who wish for conveniency and little trouble, that he makes TOUPEE and ELASTIC CUSHIONS that sit easy and firm upon the head without any trouble of pinning; and, when dressed, no head of hair whatever, though dressed by the completest hand, can look better or more natural, so that a lady, in a few minutes, may complete her own hair-dressing. Entire whole TATES made upon the same construction; also, fashionable WIGS.——Ladies who wish to have any alteration in any they have got from other hair-dressers, he will do it on the most REASONABLE TERMS.

He has also just received from France, via Philadelphia, a variety of articles in the line of his profession, among which are the following, viz.—Perfumes of all kinds; different sorts of pomatum, hard and soft; plain and perfumed powder; powder knives and bags; ladies elegant pocket bottles; court plaister; dressing and fine tooth combs; swan-skin, cat-skin, and silk puffs; ladies powder boxes, with puffs; hair-pins, long and short, double and single; tooth-brushes: razors in cases, and razor-strops; shaving boxes, soap and brushes; wash-balls; hair-riband; band-boxes; craping, pinching, and toupee irons.

He has likewise for SALE, an elegant fashionable HEAD-DRESS, from London.

Said CATON respectfully returns his sincere thanks to all his customers, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as he does, and always will do, his utmost to oblige.

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SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

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Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 11

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